

SECRET

FF/C/L

EGMW-8308

Chief of Base, Munich
 Chief of Station, Germany
 Chief of Base, Frankfurt Chief of Base, Berlin
 Chief, IS

ICIMEDONE/SQIAL/CASE/IDENTIFY
 Please reply on person's identity: GERMANY

Home

Serial 43172, 14 July 1959

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 15 1959	
FBI - NEW YORK	

1. Headquarters files are negative on:

1. HANSEN/HEINRICH
2. HANSEN/HEINRICH/SCHEIDT
3. HANSEN/HEINRICH/SCHEIDT
4. HANSEN/HEINRICH/SCHEIDT
5. HANSEN/HEINRICH/SCHEIDT

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2003 2005

There are numerous other references to the name Walter SCHMIDT none of which contain sufficient data to allow for a selection process. Attempts to locate listings of German diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Union prior to WW II proved fruitless. It is possible that further identifying information on SCHMIDT, perhaps available through the FBI, will finally take another stab at SCHMIDT. Positive traces on the other individuals listed in paragraph 5 c of reference are set forth in the following paragraphs.

2. Otto RACH

a. According to the German Embassy, RACH was employed in November 1943 in the intelligence department of the German Consulate, Geneva. He recruited as an agent in 1939 or 1940 a Colombian employee of the I.L.O. at Geneva, in which he was himself at one time employed.

b. Information dated 1944 revealed that the Colombian employee was Robert LINDS who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment as a German spy in the United States courts in November 1943. In the same report it was stated that Subject was for many years a left wing liberal and not a member of the Nazi Party said that he moved from the I.L.O. to the intelligence department of the German Consulate in Geneva in 1940.

c. RACH is mentioned in correspondence concerned with individuals connected with the clandestine radio espionage group known as "Rote Drei" which functioned in Switzerland until 1943-44. An FBI report, dated 22 April 1948, states that RACH, who was known to the group (Rote Drei) in Geneva, was a Nazi who was disliked by most of them. He was also the supervisor of Rudolf HURTHMEYER (one of the group) in I.L.O., RACH having been employed as a temporary stenographer. Upon the advent of the German invasion in France, the report continues, RACH returned to Germany and was later assigned to Paris where he took over the Paris office of the I.L.O. for Germany. An FBI report of 1 June 1948 contains the results of an interview with a couple who had been connected with the I.L.O. in Geneva. According to the couple, they knew a party by the name of RACH (HURTHMEYER) who was known for his leftist thinking but whom they were unable to classify as an outright Communist. They stated that RACH was a friend of Otto RACH whom they knew as a Social Democrat in Geneva and who later became an outright Nazi. They also stated they recalled that RACH married a Miss WISSE, daughter of a former Minister of Labor in the Social Democratic Party before Hitler.

d. Current information - since 1945 - Otto RACH of 7 Rue de Frobourg, Paris, was Director "of French Center of German Economic Organization".

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

c. State Department biographic sketch dated 10 May 1948. From 1933 to 1940 BACH worked as a member of the Secretariat of the International Labor Office in Geneva. At some time during this period, he served as a member of the executive committee of the German Chamber of Commerce in Paris. BACH is currently a town councillor, and chairman of the economic-political section of the SPD. He is also acting president of the Institute for Economic Research and a director of the Elektrochemie A. G.

d. (Currently we are in the process of consolidating the many references to BACH into one file. We will advise you should any additional material come to our attention which might have a bearing on CANNONIA.

3. Albert *BACH (born 31 August 1921) Address: Gmelinhaus/Oldenburg, former PW in the U.S.S.R.

a. Albert BACH, born 31 August 1921, a student who had been held in a forced labor camp in the Soviet Union, was released by an amnesty in October 1955. Source is a listing of professors and students who were arrested and sentenced within the Soviet Zone of Germany after 1954 for political reasons.

b. Albert BACH appears on a list of persons formerly connected with UPWING who had recently returned to West Berlin from imprisonment in the Soviet Union. (ISLA 16776, 25 November 1955).

4. Boris Waldemarcowitch *BJORRELIUND (born 21 September 1893 in Petersburg, Russia) officer in the Finnish Army during W. II. former Soviet prisoner of war, presently residing in Helsinki.

a. "Businessman Boris BJORRELIUND, a 1955 returnee from the U.S.S.R., visited West Germany and England this year. The trip may have taken place on instructions from Soviet Secretary of the Embassy SHESHKIN since BJORRELIUND reported on the trip to him. BJORRELIUND gave a detailed account of the trip to SHESHKIN. He had visited Frankfurt on Main among other places, contacted American officers there, two of whose names were Pick or Peck and Stevenson or at least sounded like that. In his report, B described the offices, the conversations, apartments, places he visited, addresses, etc. For the present we have no details on B's trip to England." (OFIA 2034, 26 October 1956, Official Finnish Source).

b. Boris BJORRELIUND, decorator, born 21 September 1893, address: Rucholshant 6, has been interrogated by KUBARK. He was formerly imprisoned in the U.S.S.R. (OFIA 2103, 30 November 1956)

c. One Paul Hillo PAULOV disclosed to his cell-mate Ensio Viejo HJOVIER that he had been at the Voronga (also given as Vongida) prison camp and that in this camp was a Major Boris BJORRELIUND from Helsinki, who had been an intelligence officer in the Finnish Army during the War. (WFF 73, 21 October 1952)

5. Ernst Boris CHAIN [] The co-discoverer of penicillin mentioned by CANNONIA is Professor Ernst Boris CHAIN, born 19 June 1906 in Berlin, who went to England in 1933 as a refugee from Nazi Germany and who is presently residing in Rome, Italy.

a. A letter from the Office of the Military Attache, British Embassy, Rome, dated 22 September 1955, to the United States Army Attache, American Embassy Rome, warned that CHAIN is considered a bad security risk and should not have access to classified material. The letter continued that CHAIN was evidently disappointed that his work on the discovery of penicillin netted him so little financial gain and was ready to reap some profits from any source willing to pay the highest price. In April 1948 he made an agreement with members of the Soviet Trade Delegation in England whereby he contracted to prepare for them a paper on penicillin production and methods of control.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

CHAMBERLAIN was a reform journalist who could be constructed on the basis of his paper. He was appointed to advise persons appointed by the Soviets regarding the production of penicillin and served as chief technical facilities for copying documents relevant to penicillin production. Under the terms of the agreement with the Soviets, CHAMBERLAIN provided them with data in his personal files which had been developed as a result of the research done under a mutual agreement between the United States and Britain during W. II. Documents which were relevant to the Soviet penicillin project were microfilmed with openly by the Soviet Trade Delegation with no indication of CHAMBERLAIN. It is not believed that the documents contained secret information.

5. CHAMBERLAIN was listed as a United States visa because of his active participation in efforts of Iron Curtain countries to evade United States export control laws for the purpose of procuring for the U.S.S.R. penicillin production equipment which it was believed the U.S.S.R. could use for the purpose of manufacturing biological warfare materials (State Department Cable from Paris, Jan. 7, 51)

6. ALFRED JENKINS was listed as a criminal inspector of the NKVD as of May 1943 and was said to have been formerly attached to the Komendatskaya in Berlin, Poland. DOB 27 May 1908

7. ALFRED JENKINS

"SOURCE advised that a German national repatriate with a group of prisoners of war under the Adamar-Bulganin agreement had reported the case of a Polish national, who he claims to have been in prison in the USSR. This Pole is named Arkady (Alfred) JENKINS, born in Warsaw of Jewish parents, about 42 years of age. JENKINS was apparently arrested in Moscow in May 1944 and has spent the rest of his time in 'political isolation prisons'. SOURCE are interested in JENKINS and also in verifying certain statements made by the above-mentioned German repatriate.

"SOURCE also told, according to the German repatriate's story, JENKINS joined the Anders Army in Moscow in 1942 and became the representative of the Anders Commission in Tashkent. There he married the Soviet film star ZLATOGORSKAYA. After his arrest, he was told by his captors that his wife had divorced him and had married an American diplomat with whom she had left for America. JENKINS is reported to be skeptical about this story.

"SOURCE requests JENKINS's assistance in checking the story about the film star and the American diplomat. They would also appreciate any information which Headquarters can provide on JENKINS and any earlier record Headquarters may have on him. (OELA 13649, 21 Feb. 1956)

8. Karl Heinz JENKINS

a. On 20 July 1956, Karl Heinz JENKINS, born 23 February 1927 in Mannheim/Baden, presently residing (as of 20 July 56) at 12 Ruhrortstr., Mannheim/Baden, Germany, advised that he was arrested by Soviet authorities in Berlin on 8/29/56, charged with being an espionage agent for a Western power and sent to Lubjanka (phoratic) prison in Moscow. He was held at that prison for one year when he was transferred to the Vorkuta mining complex, corrective labor camp north of Moscow. He remained there until November 1955 when he was returned to Germany. (DSS 75536, 8 January 57 and DSS 75514, 7 January 57).

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

3. Mrs. Marie MEIER, born 25 November 1907 at Hoeselheim/Ruhr, arrested in April 1956 in East Germany, appears on a list of prisoners from the U.S.S.R. (ECMA 1192, 17 May 1957).

4. Paul Anton MEIER, born 21 February 1907 in Hoeselheim/Ruhr, appears on a list of prisoners in Berlin as of 1 December 1955. (ECMA 2042, 22 December 1955).

5. MEIER was charged, in West Germany, with treason on the basis of connections with Paul MEIER that MEIER was in the employ of the KGB. The charges were dropped for lack of evidence and when it became known that MEIER had reported falsely on MEIER. (ECMA 2042, report G-21 June 1958 - ECMA 22438, 24 July 1958).

9. Charlotte MEIER -

Charlotte MEIER, born 26 October 1921 is mentioned in attachment 3 to NSM 9701, 23 March 1956, which is not available at Headquarters.

10. Helmut MEIER -

MEIER 2042, 1 December 1955 requested traces on Charlotte MEIER and MEIER, born 17 May 1890 in Nordhausen, a language teacher who now lives in West Berlin. MEIER claims to have been arrested in March 1947 at Nordhausen when she was working as a cook and nurse in the home of Lt. Col. Saltzer. MEIER says that Margaret JUREK 9 WEIN asked her for a list of all GPU officers and keys to GPU Headquarters. When MEIER refused, JUREK told the commandant's office that MEIER sent her for the keys and both were arrested. JUREK, who allegedly worked for a U. S. agency on Kaulbachstr., Munich, was repatriated in October 1955 and now lives with Helmut MEIER in Hamburg.

11. In reference to paragraph 5 b, Hans-Joachim MEIER suffered a cerebral hemorrhage with resultant paralysis of the right side on 17 October 1950. He was flown to the Soviet Union in a Russian plane on 11 November 1950 and he returned from the Soviet Union in April 1953.

12. An attempt to find the data on Soviet labor camps requested in paragraph 5 a disclosed that this information is not readily available in KEOFF records. In view of the fact that we have been able to furnish the field with some of the information requested in reference dispatch, we are not planning to pursue the matter further unless requested to do so.

Distribution
2 - NIB/ID 2 - FOB
2 - COS/G 2 - R-13
21 September 1955

2 - EE/G/L
1 - EE/G/IS

1 - R S
T H J

FORM 100
1-50

THIS IS A COPY OF THE
ORIGINAL FILED IN THE
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

☐ CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

4

BEST AVAILABLE COPY